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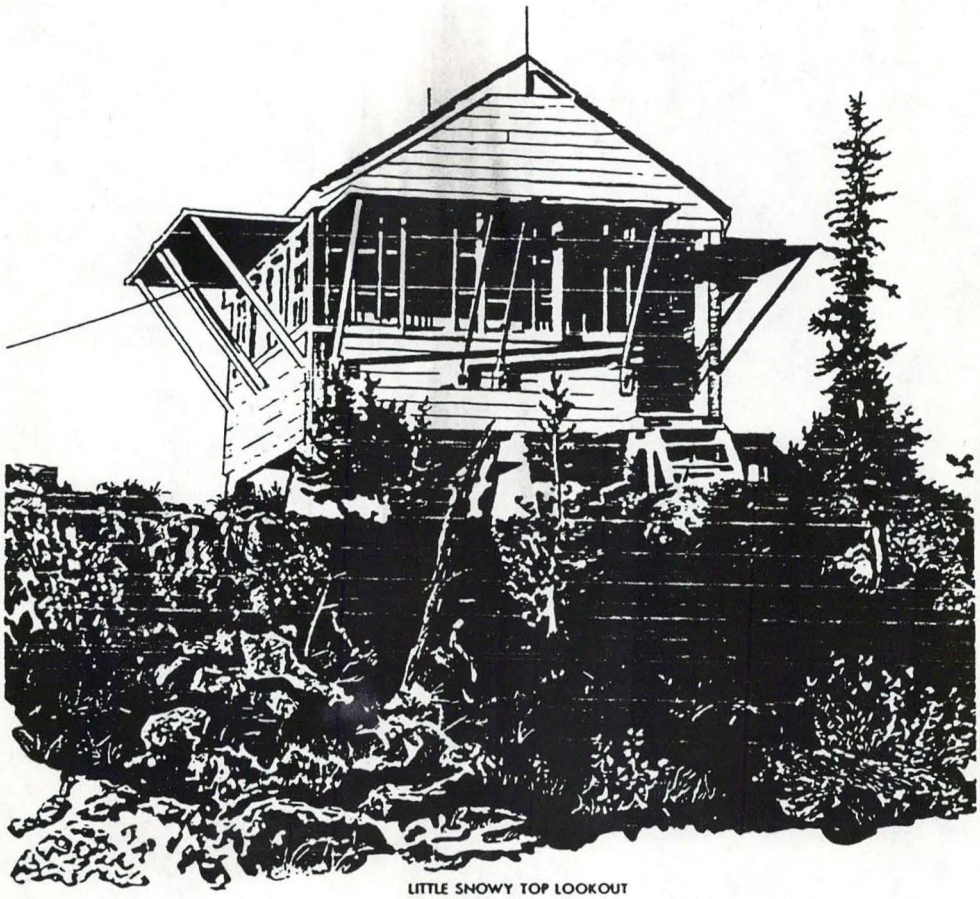
AN AGENDA FOR THE PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORIC SITES ON THE IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FORESTS



LITTLE SNOWY TOP LOOKOUT
KANIKSU N. F.

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Clemson Class of 1987
June 1988 - Final Copy

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TITLE: An Agenda for the Preservation and Interpretation of Historic Sites on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests

ABSTRACT: In the past, historic properties have been preserved or interpreted on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests only when interest, labor and money was available. Renewed public interest, increased support by Forest Serice leaders, increasing numbers of identified historic sites on the Forest and some increase in the budget, provide an opportunity to increase the Forest preservation/interpretive program. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, related acts, national policy, strategy and direction, a Regional goal, and the Forest Plan authorize, direct and encourage preservation and interpretation of historic properties.

This paper defines an agenda for the preservation and interpretation of historic properties which preserves and interprets historic sites within budget constraints according to a systematic Forest priority list. The implementation of the preferred alternative begins by identifying preservation and interpretive opportunities, defining project selection criteria, constructing an initial priority list, establishing an annual schedule for updating the list and summarizing project standards. Implementation of the preferred alternative will have the result of increased public awareness and Forest Service support for an effective program.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TITLE: An Agenda for the Preservation and Interpretation of Historic Sites on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests

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SUMMARY: This paper defines and implements an agenda for the preservation and interpretation of historic properties on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Such a program is provided for in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, related acts, in national policies, strategy and direction, in a Regional goal and in the Forest Plan.

This paper defines a planning process and program alternatives; identifies a preferred alternative; begins the implementation of the preferred alternative and defines general project standards. It is intended to serve as a basis for future communication and coordination between numerous agencies, individuals and organizations involved in historic preservation and interpretation.

Three program alternatives are defined. The first alternative is to preserve and interpret significant historic sites on a opportunistic basis when labor and money are available. The second alternative is to preserve and interpret historic properties according to a list of priorities based on historical significance. The third alternative broadens the basis for establishing priorities beyond historical significance and considers program goals.

The third alternative is identified as the preferred alternative after a consideration of the state of the current program, the Forest budget, national policy, strategy and direction, program background, regional goals, the Forest Plan and Forest preservation goals.

To begin the implementation of the preferred alternative, existing preservation and interpretive opportunities are identified, project selection criteria are de-

fined, a priority list is constructed, an annual schedule for updating the priority list with public comment is proposed and general project standards are summarized.

The initial priority list for 1988-1992 is presented in Appendix C. This list will be updated annually beginning in 1989 in conjunction with the preparation of the Forest capital investment program. The list will be published in brochure form and widely circulated in the Inland Empire. It will serve to coordinate efforts of many people toward a common goal of preserving the most important historical properties.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper is the product of a series of drafts which were read and in some cases re-read by a number of hardy souls. The early drafts tested the perseverance of the reviewers, but they came forward with a great many helpful suggestions. I appreciate all the help I received.

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Finally, I would like to thank Gina McLellan for one of the most enjoyable three weeks in my Forest Service career. What a great program she has put together!

1. INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purposes of this paper are to define and implement a program for the preservation and interpretation of historic and prehistoric sites on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

RESEARCH METHODS

The methods used in preparing this paper include: (1) a review of preservation and interpretive planning literature, (2) a program review, (3) a review of the Forest historic site files, (4) discussions with Forest personnel, (5) discussions with personnel from the State Historic Preservation Office and (6) discussions with other agencies and the public.

PRESENT SITUATION

When the Forest placed an interpretive sign at the Old Magee Ranger Station and when it restored the Mallard Peak Lookout, it was not just working on nice to do projects. Such projects are in line with current national recreation strategy, a Regional goal and the Forest Plan. Present Forest Service recreation policy includes provisions to evaluate significant historic and prehistoric sites and determine if preservation, restoration and interpretation are warranted (Forest Service 1978). The new national recreation strategy emphasizes "integrated resources", including historic properties, which are to be managed and interpreted in cooperation with the public (Forest Service 1987b).

Preservation and interpretation occur irregularly and opportunistically on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Last year the Forest converted the Old Avery Ranger Station Office building into a residence, repaired the Big Creek Cabin so that it could be used by the public and shored up the Little Snowy Top Fire Lookout so that it could withstand another winter. Forest Service employees and the public involved in these projects have been enthusiastic about this work and have expressed strong support for developing similar projects in the future. The method by

which these projects are carried out, however, is irregular and lacks consistency. Opportunities to preserve and interpret historical sites are missed because of this inconsistency.

Region One of the Forest Service has recognized the need for a systematic program to preserve and interpret historic and prehistoric sites (Forest Service 1986) and Forests have been authorized to develop a program to fit their individual needs. At the same time, in Montana, Washington and Idaho, the state centennial celebrations (1989, 1989 and 1990 respectively) have started to focus public attention on many preservation and interpretation projects. Money available through the recreation challenge grant program and recent increased program funding in Region 1 indicate the time is right to push for a more substantial effort in historic preservation and interpretation.

NATIONAL POLICY AND REGIONAL GOALS

The overall authority for the Forest Service efforts to manage historic properties is contained in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. Section 106 of this act directs the Forest Service to inventory, evaluate and protect historic and prehistoric sites. Section 110 of the act was included to ensure that historic preservation and interpretation is integrated into the ongoing programs and missions of Federal agencies. Agencies are directed under this section to consider programs and projects which would further the purposes of the act.

The Forest Service Manual and the Forest Plan provide direction to the Forest for both preservation and interpretation of historic properties. Two of the main goals of the cultural resource program is to prevent loss or damage to historic and prehistoric sites and to interpret these resources for the public. These goals are stated in several areas in the manual (FSM 1602, 2303, 2361.27, 2361.29c, 2363.22a, 2361.21 R-1 supplement 96) and the Forest Plan (Idaho Panhandle National Forests 1987: II-1, II14, II-26, III-57 and 58)

Present national recreation policy, the new national recreation strategy and a Regional goal emphasize public/private partnerships, the use of volunteers and interpretation (American Recreation Coalition 1987 a, b, c, d, e Forest Service 1979, 1987a, 1987b). Interpreting a historic site like Magee Ranger Station or restoring a building like the Mallard Peak Fire Lookout usually involves volunteers and cooperation with clubs, associations or other groups. By their very nature then, such projects create greater awareness and understanding of the Forest Service and the resources it manages.

2. PRESERVATION AND INTERPRETIVE PLANNING

PLANNING OUTLINE

Preservation and interpretive planning is outlined by the National Park Service (USDI 1983a) and in an article by Starlund and Dickter (1985). The planning sequence consists of: (1) dividing the history of the area by time period, geographical area and theme, (2) developing preservation and interpretive goals for each of these divisions, (3) inventorying and evaluating the historic properties for each division and (4) preserving and interpreting historic properties related to each division according to an explicit set of priorities.

This planning sequence is intended to be logical, explicit in implementation, continuous and subject to regular revision (USDI 1983a: 44717).

(1) *Dividing Area History*. A convenient device to divide the history of the Forest into manageable units is to arrange the available historical information according to shared themes, time periods and geographical areas (USDI 1986). Such units, in the jargon of historic preservation, are called "historic contexts". Historic contexts provide a focus for preservation and interpretation of historic sites on the Forest. When complete, the set of such contexts represents a summary of the patterns, events and persons in the history of the Forest (USDI 1983a: 44718) and the basis for preservation/interpretive planning.

An example of a historic context in area history is "Forest Service and Conservation History". There are many important events, patterns and persons in the history of the Forest Service and conservation in northern Idaho in the early 1900s. These include the withdrawal of the original Forest Reserves, the passing of certain Federal legislation and the hiring practices and philosophy of the original Forest Service administration. The information gathered about this context can be used as the basis for interpreting and preserving historic sites related to Forest Service history in northern Idaho.

(2) *Goals*. Historical contexts are useful in establishing goals for historic preservation programs (USDI 1983a). These goals deal with the specific preservation, interpretation and additional information needs. Using the above example, a goal established for this historic context is to preserve and interpret the Forest Service buildings that are associated with specific periods of Forest history.

(3) *Inventory and Evaluation.* The requirement for the Forest Service to inventory historical properties has been Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. This act directs all Federal agencies to survey project areas for historic properties and evaluate all located sites to determine their historical significance. Standards for conducting inventories have been spelled out in 36 CFR part 800 and in the "Secretary of Interior's Standards for Identification" (USDI 1983a 44720-44723).

To evaluate the significance of historical properties, the Forest Service employs criteria established by the National Register of Historic Places (USDI 1986). These criteria essentially are based on the historical properties' association with patterns, events and persons in some major historical context(s).

As an example, most of the Forest administrative site buildings have now been inventoried. Many of these structures have been determined to be historically significant because of their association with early Forest Service history, because of their association with the Civilian Conservation Corp, because of their distinctive architectural patterns and because of their association with events such as the 1910 fire (Sims 1986). The inventory and evaluation of these buildings serves to highlight those historic properties with the best associations with historical themes. These are the historic properties which should be preserved and interpreted.

(4) *Preservation and Interpretation.* Preservation is guided by the relative significance of the resource and the goals established for each historical context. Preservation can range from doing nothing to stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration and relocation. Standards for preservation are stated in "Secretary of Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects" (USDI 1983a) and "The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings" (USDI 1983b). Additional guidelines are found in Hutslar (1974), Goodall and Friedman (1980) and FSM 2363.22a.

Historic site interpretation is "a planned effort to create for the visitor an understanding of the history and significance of the events, people and objects with which the site is associated" (Anderson and Low 1985:3). Interpretation of historic properties is guided by the historic context (theme, time period, and geographical area), the goals defined by the preservation/interpretive program, by the physical condition of the properties, by their location, by the characteristics of the audience for interpretation in the area, by the message to be communicated and by the budget available (More 1979:9).

It is of primary importance in any interpretive project to identify the audience. In this, the objective is to find out the motives and patterns of behavior of the audience to be reached (Syme 1987:19). The knowledge of the audience guides the selection of the message, media, format and location for interpretation (Sarlund and Dickter 1985: 80).

Continuing with the Forest Service and Conservation theme example, the Forest has preserved a number of old administrative site buildings at Avery, Red Ives, Magee and Snyder. The Forest has taken action to preserve these structures because they are closely associated with the history of the Forest and the Civilian Conservation Corp and because they are visible evidence of conservation traditions in the Forest Service today. The interpretive efforts of the Forest on these sites have been low key. These have consisted of off-site interpretive brochures and some existing or planned signs. The content of these media vary with the location of the site and the probable audience for the interpretation.

3. PROGRAM BACKGROUND, OUTLOOK AND BUDGET

In this chapter the planning process just defined is used to describe the background and outlook of the historic preservation program on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

(1) *Historic Contexts*. The general themes in the historic contexts of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests are derived from the Forest historical overviews (Hudson et. al. 1981, Boswell et. al. 1981 and Barton 1980). The themes include:

(A) Native American Prehistory
(B) Native American/Euroamerican Interaction
(C) Exploration/Fur Trade
(D) Missionaries
(E) Mining
(F) Logging
(G) Settlement
(H) Forest Service/Conservation
(I) Transportation

(2) *Goals*. The following general goals have been defined for the historic contexts within the history of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

** Refine general historical themes into specific historic contexts with theme studies that tie the theme to time periods and geographical areas.

** Establish specific goals for each historic context in area history.

** Inventory and evaluate historic properties related to each historic context.

** Preserve and interpret a range of historic sites related to each historic context

(3)*Inventory and Evaluation*. The Idaho Panhandle National Forests began to inventory historic sites on its lands in 1975. At the end of FY 1987 the Forest had inventoried about 54% (1,360,000 acres) of the Forest.

The Forest inventory program has recorded about 1650 historic properties. The historical themes represented by these sites are: Forest Service and conservation, logging, transportation, mining, settlement and prehistory in that order (Table I). About one third of the sites are considered to be eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The rest of the sites are either not eligible or not yet evaluated.

(4) *Preservation and Interpretation.* The treatment given historic properties on the Forest has included stabilization, relocation, rehabilitation and restoration. Since 1979, the Forest has undertaken eight projects (Table II). All of the sites in these projects are eligible to or on the National Register of Historic Places. All of these sites, except the Vinther/Nelson cabin, are related to the Forest Service/Conservation historical theme. These projects were carried out with available funds to bring the structures up to usable condition or to save them from impending destruction.

Existing interpretation on the Forest is in the form of road side signs, brochures and one trail. The interpretive media so far developed are listed in Table III. These projects cover some of the main historical themes represented in the site inventory with a heavy emphasis on Forest Service history. Related interpretive projects on land adjacent to the Forest have been completed by the State and local agencies and by private groups and are listed in Table IV. These projects, because of their location, usually interpret themes that the Forest Service has not addressed (i.e., geology, exploration/fur trade, and white/Indian relations). As part of the Idaho State Centennial celebrations the Idaho Travel Council has proposed a number of new interpretive signs in northern Idaho. The proposed signs are listed in Table V.

PROGRAM OUTLOOK

(1) *Historic Themes and Historic Contexts*. Historic contexts are composed of the basic elements of theme, place and time. The general themes that have been defined in Forest historical overviews need to be subdivided by time period and area. Some of the general themes have, in fact, already been refined into historic contexts, through theme studies of log chutes, ranger stations, petroglyphys, and fire lookouts (Sims 1983, 1986, Boreson and Peterson 1985, Kresek 1984). The Forest Plan states that the Forest will pursue additional theme studies in the future.

(2) *Goals*. Development of additional historic contexts will allow goals to be developed specific to each context. These goals can be continually revised and updated as new information is gathered.

(3) *Inventory and Evaluation*. As themes are refined into historic contexts they can be used to make decisions concerning inventory methods, significance of specific historic properties and strategies for preservation/interpretion activities (USDI 1986: 8).

(4) *Preservation and Interpretation*. In the past ten years the Forest and Region have collected a wealth of historical information. There are also a large number of important historic properties already recorded and evaluated on the Forest. This information provides the Forest with the basis to identify opportunities for historic preservation and interpretation. This data would also allow the Forest to systematically prioritize the identified opportunities.

The audience for historical interpretation in northern Idaho can be characterized in both general and specific terms. Americans today are increasingly concerned with physical fitness and health (Siehl 1987b: 15). On the other hand they tend to have less free time and are consequently taking shorter more frequent vacations, closer to home, in comparison to Americans 20 years ago. For both the general American public and for visitors to the Idaho Panhandle National Forests in particular, the popular activities are walking for pleasure, driving for pleasure, sight-seeing and camping (Siehl 1987a: 10, Bryant 1986, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service 1979 and Sandborn 1981).

The majority of tourists in a recent University of Idaho study were from out of state (56%); with California and Washington most often the home states. About 80% spent at least one night in Idaho and about half of these camped out (University of Idaho 1988: 8). Natural attractions and rural settings are destinations for a large share of Idaho tourists. This is reflected in the visitor use of areas on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Of all the visitor activities on the Forest,

92% occur in the roaded areas(Sanborn 1981). To be effective, future historical interpretation should be accessible to the traveling public. The interpretation needs to be strategically located to reach visitors engaged in camping, driving for pleasure, walking for pleasure and sightseeing.

PROGRAM BUDGET

In the past decade Forest funds have been allocated to meet the Forest's basic responsibilities and requirements to survey all ground disturbing activities, to evaluate located historic properties and to mitigate any adverse impacts. In the past the budget has not allowed sustained funding of preservation and interpretive projects. Forest Plan projections for land disturbing projects (timber sales etc.) in the next decade indicate support needs of $161,000 if such a sustained preservation and interpretive effort is to be undertaken. On September 22, 1987 the Regional Office notified the Forest that an additional 55 percent funding over the tentative advice of $104,000 for FY 1988 would be available. This would bring the Forest to the Forest Plan level of $161,000. This indicated funding level would finance all the inventory in support of other resources and provide funds for an aggressive preservation and interpretation program. Volunteers and public/private assistance through the Challenge Grant Program can extend this effort and the resources available. These programs involve sharing program costs between interested individuals, groups and the Forest and can include matching monies, labor and equipment, or sharing technical skills. The use of this type of assistance would be in line with the new Forest Service recreation strategy.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

Three alternatives were developed for a program to preserve and interpret historic properties on the Forest. These alternatives were developed out of the proceeding program review and a study of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, 36 CFR part 800, the report of the Regional Task Force on the State of Cultural Resource Management Programs (Forest Service 1986) and the Forest Plan. All three alternatives would meet inventory, evaluation and protection requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

ALTERNATIVE 1

This is the "current practice" alternative. Under this alternative the preservation and interpretation of important historic properties would be accomplished on a opportunistic basis when money and labor are available.

ALTERNATIVE 2

Under this alternative historic properties would be preserved and/or interpreted according to a list of priorities based on the historical significance of the sites. Preservation and/or interpretive planning would be instituted for all significant historic sites on the Forest using the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines.

ALTERNATIVE 3

Under this alternative historic properties would be preserved and interpreted according to a systematic list of priorities based on historical significance, preservation program goals and budgetary limitations. The alternative would also place emphasis on public involvement through cost-sharing agreements like the Challenge Grant Program and the use of volunteers.

5. DISCUSSION

EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

All three alternatives would meet inventory, evaluation, protection and mitigation requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, related acts, 36 CFR part 800 and FSM 2360.

Alternative 1:

In this alternative historic sites would be preserved and interpreted when labor and money were available. This is the Forest's current practice.

This alternative would meet Forest Plan inventory, evaluation and protection goals and take advantage of occasional preservation and interpretation opportunities. At the same time, the alternative would concentrate funds on the areas with the greatest risk of causing legal actions involving the management of historic properties. Specifically, it concentrates on inventory, evaluation and protection in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The alternative would also comply with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act by carrying out occasional preservation and interpretation projects.

This alternative would not provide for systematic identification of preservation and interpretive opportunities. While some projects would be completed, the Forest would not have a program to direct the identification and selection of the projects. If this course is followed, the likely result will be the loss of opportunities for preservation and interpretation and an inefficient use of available funds. In addition, the Forest could not aggressively pursue the realization of a Regional goal or national recreation policy and strategy to involve the public in Forest programs.

Alternative 2:

This alternative would identify opportunities and establish a list of priorities for preservation and interpretation based on historic significance of historic properties.

This alternative would meet Forest Plan inventory evaluation and protection goals and would set up a priority list of preservation and interpretive projects for the Forest. The alternative would conform to national recreation policy to interpret Forest resources. In a similar manner the alternative would also meet some of the objectives for a Regional goal to promote greater awareness of Forest resources.

On the practical side, this alternative would be difficult to implement. A final ranking of sites based solely on significance is impossible without a complete inventory and evaluation of all historic sites on the Forest. Until the inventory is complete, the Forest could not determine if the correct sites have been selected for preservation or interpretation. The selection of this alternative could also result in the loss of some opportunities to promote public/private partnerships, the use of volunteers and would fail to respond to public interests.

Alternative 3:

This alternative would identify opportunities and establish a systematic list of priorities for preservation and interpretation of historic properties on the Forest. This systematic list of priorities would be based on Forest historic contexts, related goals, and on site significance. The assignment of priorities would also take into account the degree of public involvement through cost-sharing and the use of volunteers.

This alternative would conform to national recreation policy and strategy to interpret Forest resources and to promote public/private partnerships and the use of volunteers. The alternative would also meet some of the objectives for a Regional goal to promote greater awareness of Forest resources and promotion of public/private cooperation. The alternative would be flexible enough to take advantage of opportunities to preserve newly identified or threatened historic properties, use volunteers, cost-share, form friends of historic site groups, conform to changes in the budget and make use of the challenge grant program. This alternative would create a constituency for historic preservation through public involvement that would extend the amount of work that could be done with the funds that are available. This constituency would help insure the long term preservation of the historic sites. The list of priorities and available opportunities would allow Rangers and Supervisors to have a role in soliciting help that is coordinated toward

achieving an overall objective. Having a priority list would be a powerful communication tool for marketing this program.

SELECTION CRITERIA

The criteria for selection of the preferred alternative are displayed in Table VI and include:

(1) flexibility in the face of budget level fluctuations.

(2) appropriateness in regard to a Regional goal and current and proposed national recreation policy and strategy to interpret Forest resources, to promote public/private partnerships and to promote the use of volunteers.

(3) effectiveness in the long term preservation and interpretation of Forest historic properties.

THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Alternative 3 is the preferred alternative. This alternative meets requirements of all relevant acts and regulations. It is directed towards implementation of national recreation policy and strategy and meets the objectives of the Regional goal. The alternative is flexible in the likely event of changes in budget allocations and opportunities for enhancement. The implementation of this alternative would likely result in the long-term preservation of many significant historic properties on the Forest.

IMPLEMENTATION

The preferred alternative is implemented by: identifying existing preservation and interpretive opportunities, defining project selection criteria, constructing the initial priority list, establishing an annual schedule for updating the priority list, summarizing general project standards and

writing a list of items that will require action in the future. The results of each of these steps are discussed below.

A. Identifying Opportunities:

Each Ranger District was asked to submit preservation and interpretive ideas and, simultaneously, the Forest inventory files were reviewed for additional opportunities. The State Historic Preservation Officer, the Kootenai County Historical Commission, the Kootenai County and the Bonner County Centennial Committees, Idaho State Parks and Recreation and interested private citizens were surveyed for their preferences for preservation and interpretive projects within the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. The initial list of opportunities was assembled from these sources.

B. Project Selection Criteria:

The criteria to rank opportunities for preserving and interpreting historic sites were derived form the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, 36 CFR part 800, FSM 2360, national recreation policy and the new national recreation strategy, Regional goals, and the planning process defined in chapter 2. The criteria are historic context, preservation program goals, mandatory inventory, evaluation and protection requirements, and project specific preservation and interpretive criteria. The project specific criteria are site condition; project cost; existing, potential and proposed uses; public interest; potential audience for interpretation; coordination with other preservation projects and harmony with other management concerns.

The "ideal" preservation or interpretive project would deal with a historic property or properties that is clearly significant when viewed in a well researched historic context. The preservation and/or interpretation of this site would meet some preservation program goals but would not detract from the programs mandatory inventory, evaluation and protection work. The ideal project would be cost effective, capable of being completed promptly and encourage the use of an historic property. In addition, the ideal project would involve public/private partnerships and be coordinated with other efforts (e.g., the state centennial celebrations).

C. Priority List:

The identified preservation and interpretation opportunities were ranked according to the degree of similarity to the "ideal" project. The resulting five year priority list is presented in Appendix C.

D. Priority List Update:

Planning preservation and interpretive projects is a circular process and it will require regular updates of project priorities to continue this planning process. The Forest will update the initial priority list (Appendix C) annually from revisions and refinements of area historical themes, from new inventory data, from new historic sites evaluations, from proposals submitted by the Ranger Districts and from opinions solicited from the public. Beginning with 1989, this annual update will coincide with the capital investment program update. District project proposals will be submitted to the Supervisor's Office at the same time as the capital investment projects are submitted.

E. Project Standards:

The Forest will use the "Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings" (USDI 1983b) and "Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines" (USDI 1983a) as the primary project guides. The Forest is required to submit project proposals to the State Historic Preservation Officer for review prior to beginning work. Any deviation from the Secretary of Interior's Standards will require State Historic Preservation Officer approval. The general preservation project standards are summarized in Appendix A.

Our interpretive projects will use "A Guide to Effective Interpretation, What the Forest Service can Learn from Marketing Research" (More 1979) and "Interpreting the Environment" (Sharpe 1976) as basic guides. The general interpretive standards are summarized in Appendix B.

F. Public Comment:

The Forest will aggressively pursue the public opinion concerning their interest in the type, number and location of preservation and interpretive projects. This will be accomplished through a cooperative effort between the Forest Service, State Parks and Recreation and local museums. Questionnaires, visitor registers, public meetings and interviews will be used to obtain public comment.

G. Action Items:

(1) Prepare a brochure of proposed projects to help solicit public interest and support. (Spring 1988)

(2) Monitor ongoing visitor surveys for information to help direct interpretive projects. (Yearly)

(3) Coordinate and integrate as much as possible the Preservation and Interpretive priority list with recreation and trails capital investment lists. (Spring 1988)

(4) Coordinate with the State Centennial Committees. (1988-1990)

(5) Summarize accomplishments of program with slide presentations to Forest Service and private interest groups to encourage new efforts. (Winter 1988-89)

(6) Gather comments from historic site visitors and the general public with the use of questionnaires, site registers, public meetings and interviews. This will be done in cooperation with the State Parks and Recreation, local museums, local civic clubs and other interested groups.

6. SUMMARY

The purposes of this paper have been to define and implement an program for the preservation and interpretation of historic properties on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

In chapter 2 a planning process was defined through a review of the literature of preservation and interpretation. This process was used as an outline to describe the background and outlook of the Forest program, develop program alternatives and select and implement the preferred alternative. The following is an outline of this process.

(1) Define Historical Contexts
(2) Develop Goals
(3) Inventory and Evaluate
(4) Preserve and Interpret

Three alternatives for preserving and interpreting historic properties were identified in this paper. Alternative 1 would preserve and interpret historic properties on an opportunistic basis when money and labor were available. Alternative 2 would identify and assign priorities to preservation and interpretative opportunities based on the significance of the historic properties on the Forest. The final alternative would systematically identify, evaluate and assign priorities to preservation and interpretative opportunities. In this alternative priorities would be assigned on the basis of significance within defined historic contexts and program goals. The third alternative would also stress public/private partnerships and the use of volunteers to complete projects.

Alternative 3 was identified as the preferred alternative. To implement this alternative, the existing enhancement opportunities were identified, criteria for selection and assigning priorities to these opportunities were developed, an initial priority list for 1988-1992 was constructed and an annual update of this list was scheduled. Appendix C contains the initial priority list developed out of this study.

In carrying out preservation projects the Forest will need to consult the State Historic Preservation Officer and, in some cases, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation. Projects will follow the Secretary of Interior's published standards and guidelines or obtain a variance from

the State Historic Preservation Officer. The general standards for preservation and interpretation are summarized in Appendix A and B.

TABLE I

THEMES REPRESENTED BY FOREST HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Theme	Percent of Site Data Files*
Native American Prehistory	4%
Native American/Euroamerican Interaction	0%
Exploration/Fur Trade	0%
Missionaries	0%
Mining	13%
Logging	23%
Settlement	9%
Forest Service and Conservation	34%
Transportation	17%

*Percent of the 1650 historic properties so far identified on the Forest

TABLE II

RECENT PRESERVATION PROJECTS COMPLETED ON THE FOREST

Project	District	Type	Date
Roundtop Cabin	Avery	Relocation	1979
Vinther/Nelson	Priest Lake	Restoration	1983-present
Mallard Peak	Avery	Rehabilitation	1982-1983
Avery Creek Cabin	Wallace	Rehabilitation	1982-1986
Old Avery Office	Avery	Rehabilitation	1986-present
Little Snowy Top	Priest Lake	Stabilization	1987
Big Creek Cabin	St. Maries	Restoration	1987
Samowen	Sandpoint	Rehabilitation	1987

TABLE III

EXISTING HISTORIC SITE INTERPRETIVE MEDIA ON THE FOREST

Site	District	Media	Theme
Avery Ranger Station	Avery	Brochure	Forest Service
Magee Ranger Station	Fernan	Brochure	Forest Service
Magee Ranger Station	Fernan	Sign	Forest Service
Hobo Historical Area	St.Maries	Trail	Logging
1910 Fire	Avery	Sign	Forest Service
1910 Fire	Wallace	Sign/Monument	Forest Service
Old Montana Trail	Avery	Sign	Transportation
Bill Moore	Fernan	Sign	Settlement
Mullan Tree	Fernan	Sign/Monument	Transportation
Mullan Road	Wallace	Sign	Transportation
Shoshone Park	Wallace	Sign	Forest Service
Vinther/Nelson Cabin	Priest Lake	Sign	Settlement
Roosevelt Grove	Priest Lake	Sign	Forest Service
Heller Grave	Avery	Sign	Mining
Emerald Creek	St.Maries	Sign	Logging
Freeman Lake Fire	Priest Lake	Sign	Forest Service
Dredge Mining	Wallace	Sign	Mining
Hanna Flats	Priest Lake	Sign	Forest Service

TABLE IV

EXISTING INTERPRETIVE MEDIA ADJACENT TO THE FOREST

Site/Subject	Agency	Media	Theme
Glacial Lakes	State	Sign	Geology
Wildhorse Trail	State	Sign	Transportation
David Thompson	State	Sign	Exploration/Fur Trade
Bonners Ferry	State	Sign	Transportation
Seneacquoteen	State	Sign	Transportation
Lake Pend Oreille	State	Sign	Geology
Kullyspell House	State	Sign	Exploration/Fur Trade
Mullan Tree	State	Sign	Transportation
Coeur d'Alene Lake	State	Sign	Geology
Old Mission	State	Sign	Missionaries
Lake Steamers	State	Sign	Transportation
Submerged Valley	State	Sign	Geology
Mullan Road	State	Sign	Transportation
John Mullan	State	Sign/Monument	Transportation
Kellogg's Jackass	State	Sign	Mining
Sunshine Mine Disaster	State	Sign/Monument	Mining
Wildhorse Trail	Private	Sign	Transportation
Murray Cemetery	BLM	Sign	Mining
Treaty Rock	Local	Sign/Trail	White/Indian Relations

TABLE V

PROPOSED INTERPRETIVE MEDIA ADJACENT TO THE FOREST

(Planmakers 1986)

Site/Subject	Agency	Media	Theme
Treaty Rock/Mullan Road	State	Signs	White/Indian Relations Transportation
City of Wallace	State	Sign	Mining
City of Burke	State	Sign	Mining
City of Murray	State	Sign	Mining
Frisco Mill	State	Sign	Mining
Pulaski Memorial	State	Sign	Forest Service/Conservation
Place Snow Slide	State	Sign	Transportation
Farragut Naval Station	State	Sign	Military
Pend Oreille City	State	Sign	Transportation
Wildhorse Trail	State	Sign	Transportation
Purcell Trench	State	Sign	Geology

TABLE VI
ALTERNATIVE SELECTION CRITERIA

ALTERNATIVE	BUDGET FLEXIBILITY	CONFORMS TO POLICY	LONG TERM EFFECTIVENESS
I	This alternative makes use of the available funds on an ad hoc basis	This alternative conforms to national and regional policy and strategy for the use of volunteers on an ad hoc basis.	The ad hoc character of this alternative focuses on short term benefits.
II	This alternative allocates funds according to a list of priorities based on the historical significance of historic sites.	This alternative conforms to policy and objectives to interpret Forest resources and promote awareness of these resources	The long term effectiveness of this alternative would be reduced by an inflexible focus on historical significance.
III	This alternative allocates funds according to a list of priorities based on a wide range of criteria.	This alternative would aggressively pursue the realization of National and Regional policy and strategy to interpret resources, use volunteers, create partnerships and market recreational opportunities.	The long tern effectiveness of the preservation and interpretive program would be enhanced by the use of a broad based priority list, by promotion of public/private cooperation and by the active solicitation of public comment and opinion.

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APPENDIX A

General Standards for Preservation
(Summary from USDI 1983a: 44737)

GENERAL STANDARDS

(1) Every reasonable effort shall be made to provide a compatible use for a property that requires minimal alteration of the building, structure, or site and its environment, or to use a property for its originally intended purpose.

(2) The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.

(3) All buildings, structures, and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations which have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged.

(4) Changes which have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.

(5) Distinctive architectural features or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize a building, structure, or site shall be treated with sensitivity.

(6) Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced whenever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of features substantiated by historic, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.

(7) The surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning methods that will damage the historic building materials shall not be undertaken.

(8) Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archeological resources, affected by, or adjacent to any relocation, stabilization, restoration or rehabilitation project.

Specific standards can be found in two guides from the Secretary of the Interior (USDI 1983a and 1983b).

APPENDIX B

General Standards for Interpretation
(Summary from More 1979, Culverwell 1967, York 1982, Bold 1980)

GENERAL STANDARDS

(1) The historic property selected for interpretation will well represent the historical theme with which it is identified.

(2) The interpretation will contribute to the protection of specific resources and historic properties in general.

(3) The interpretation will be directed at a specific audience. Site, media, message and design will be selected with this specific audience in mind.

(4) The interpretive message will emphasize one or two main points that is organized around a central theme.

(5) The interpretation will have a positive tone and be concise and accurate.

(6) The interpretive design will incorporate specific professional standards for size, color, layout, type face, shape and illustrations.

Specific interpretive standards can be found in Sharp 1976, More 1979, Wills 1971, and Neal 1976.

APPENDIX C

Priority List for Preservation and Interpretation 1988-1992

with the Criteria for Selection

	PROJECT	HISTORICAL CONSIDERATIONS	ADMINISTRATION	STRATEGY
1	Mullan Road	HISTORICAL CONTEXT. This is a Military Road constructed in 1859-62. SIGNIFICANCE. The site is on the National Register of Engineering Landmarks and is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). CONDITION. The tree is badly decayed, the adjacent road remnant is in good condition.	COST $1500* - USE will be an interpretive area - NEPA an EA has been completed - GOAL preservation of the Mullan Tree and interpretation of the remaining remnant of the military road.	PARTNERSHIPS with the Kootenai County Centennial Committee, the Kootenai County Preservation Commission, the Museum of North Idaho. AUDIENCE will be travelers on Interstate 90.
2	Little Snowy	HISTORIC CONTEXT. This is a fire lookout built in 1930. SIGNIFICANCE. The structure is eligible to the NRHP because of architecture and associations. CONDITION. The building is very good condition after stabilization work performed in 1987.	COST $7,000 - USE will be as a backcountry shelter and as a visual backdrop - GOAL is to restore the structure to original appearance.	PARTNERSHIPS with the Spokane Mountaineers and the Backcountry Horseman of America.
3	Samowen	HISTORIC CONTEXT. The site was designed in the rustic style by the Forest Service and constructed by the CCC in 1941. SIGNIFICANCE. The structures are eligible to the NRHP because of architecture and associations. CONDITION. The buildings are in very good condition after recent rehabilitation work.	COST *$2,000 - USE will be as a interpretive area and campground facility. GOAL is to interpret the area history around the campground for the benifit of the campground users.	PARTNERSHIPS with the Idaho Humanities Council, Bonner County Schools and a local historian. AUDIENCE includes campers and day users of the campground.
4	Twin Creek	HISTORIC CONTEXT. The site is a remnant of a backcountry Ranger District Station built in 1928. SIGNIFICANCE. The structure is eligible to the NRHP on the basis of craftsmanship and associations. CONDITION. The building is in fair condition and need for action is urgent.	COST $5,500 - USE will be as a stopover for cross country skiers and snowmobilers - GOAL is to restore the cabin.	PARTNERSHIPS with District and local volunteers and with ski clubs.
5	West Fork	HISTORIC CONTEXT. The site is a backcountry fire cabin built in 1929. SIGNIFICANCE. The cabin is eligible to the NRHP based on the craftsmanship and associations. CONDITION. The building is in fair conditon and need for action is urgent.	COST $4,000 - USE will be as a backsountry shelter - GOAL is to restore the cabin.	PARTNERSHIPS with the Summer Youth Program, District volunteers and local indiviuals.
6	Burton Peak	HISTORIC CONTEXT. The site is a unique fire lookout built in 1933. SIGNIFICANCE. The cabin is eligible to the NRHP based on the design, craftsmanship and associations. CONDITION. The building is in Fair condition and need for action is urgent.	COST *1,500 - USE will be as a backcountry hike destination and visual backdrop - GOAL is to stabilize the structure.	PARTNERSHIPS with the Summer Youth Program, District and local volunteers.
7	Hobo Creek	HISTORIC CONTEXT. The site is the location of the best preserved logging technology for steam donkey logging and the use of splash dams in the 1920's. SIGNIFICANCE. The area is eligible to the NRHP because it is part of the Marble Creek Historical District and is important to the history of logging in the region. CONDITON. The sites involved are in fair to good condition.	COST *$2,000 - USE will be as an interpretive trail. GOAL is to interpret the area and reroute the existing trail to a gentler grade.	PARTNERSHIPS with the Pacific Northwest National Parks and Forest Association and the local Chamber of Commerce. AUDIENCE will include auto sightseers and campers.
8	Line Creek	HISTORIC CONTEXT. The site is the location of the best preserved logging technology for flumes, flume dams, incline railroad logging and trestle construction. SIGNIFICANCE. The area is eligible to the NRHP because if is part of the Marble Creek Historical District and is important to the history of logging in the region. CONDITION. The sites involved are in fair to good condition.	COST *$2,000 - USE will be as an interpretive trail. GOAL is to interpret the area and construct a new trail.	PARTNERSHIPS with the Pacific Northwest National Parks and Forest Association and the local Chamber of Commerce. AUDIENCE will include auto sightseers and campers.
9	Snyder	HISTORIC CONTEXT. This site is a ranger station which spans the history of the Forest from its creation to the present. SIGNIFICANCE. This site is listed on the NRHP. CONDITION. The site is in very good condition.	COST *$2,000 - USE will be by an outfitter and guide for running the Moyie River - NEPA an EA has been completed - GOAL is to restore the buildings.	PARTNERSHIPS with the special use permittee and District volunteers.

10	Vinther	HISTORIC CONTEXT. This site is the oldest structure on Priest Lake having been constructed in 1892. SIGNIFICANCE. This site is listed on the NRHP. CONDITION. The site is in very good condition.	COST $2,500 - USE will be as a historic house museum - GOAL is to restore and interpret one room of the structure as in was in the 1930s.	PARTNERSHIPS with the Vinther/Nelson family and a professional historian. AUDIENCE will be boaters on Priest Lake.
11	Old Avery	HISTORIC CONTEXT. This site was the headquarters during the 1910 fire and was built a District office in 1909. SIGNIFICANCE. The site is associated with the 1910 fire and the history of the Forest Service in the St. Joe River valley from the beginning of federal forest administration in the area. The structure also has a unique design and displays early Forest Service building craftsmanship. The site is on the National Register of Historic Places. CONDITION. The structure is in very good condition having undergone a three year renovation project.	COST $1,000 - USE will be as a residence for Forest Service personnel - GOAL is to interpret the structure while using it as a residence.	PARTNERSHIP with the Army Reserve, District volunteers and local individuals. AUDIENCE will be sightseers and campers in the St. Joe River Valley.
12	Evans	HISTORIC CONTEXT. This is an early homestead on Lake Pend Oreille. 1904. SIGNIFICANCE. Eligible to the NRHP based on its associations. CONDITION. The structure is in danger of being distroyed by erosion.	COST $4,000 - USE and a visual backdrop - GOAL is to stabilize the structure.	PARTNERSHIP with district and local volunteers. AUDIENCE for any future interpretation will be boaters on Lake Pend Oreille.
13	Luby Bay	HISTORIC CONTEXT. CCC constructed in 1936. SIGNIFICANCE. Eligible. CONDITION. Very Good.	COST $3,500 - USE as a joint local museum and VIS center - GOAL maintain structures and interpret area history.	PARTNERSHIP with District and local volunteers and Priest Lake Historical Society for long term care of the facility.
14	Avery	HISTORIC CONTEXT. CCC constructed in 1936. SIGNIFICANCE. Eligible. CONDITION. Good.	COST $4,400 - USE as a cabin rental - GOAL is to rehabilitate the structure.	PARTNERSHIP with HRP workers and District personnel.
15	Bismark	HISTORIC CONTEXT. 1918 Forest Service log barn used when pack animals were the only means of transport in the area. SIGIFICANCE. Eligible. CONDITION. Good.	COST $1,000 - USE as a barn under special use permit. GOAL is to rehabilitate the structure.	PARTNERSHiP with a possible special use permittee.
16	Roundtop	HISTORIC CONTEXT. The sturcture is a 1930s log lookout building. SIGNIFICANCE. Eligible. CONDITION. Very Good.	COST $10,000 - USE as a VIS center and museum. GOAL is to move and rehabilitate the structure.	AUDIENCE will be sightseers and campers local residents and hunters and fisherman.
17	Coeur d'Alene	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Logging early 1900s. SIGNIFICANCE. Eligible. CONDITION. Poor to good.	COST $3,000 - USE as a auto tour route - GOAL to interpret sites along the Coeur d'Alene River.	AUDIENCE will be sightseers and campers.
18	Idamont	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Mining 1890s - 1930s. SIGNIFICANCE. Eligible. CONDITION. Poor to good.	COST $3,000 - USE as an interpretive area - GOAL to interpret the mining town and mining.	AUDIENCE will be sightseers and campers.
19	Hughes (1)	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Forest Service 1935. SIGNIFICANCE. Eligible. CONDITION. Good.	COST $2,500 - USE in the cabin rental program - GOAL to rehabilitate the cabin.	PARTNERSHIP with the State Fish and Game and wildlife organizations.
20	Delyle Ridge	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Fire lookouts 1935. SIGNIFICANCE. Eligible. CONDITION. poor.	COST $3,500 - USE as a hiker destination and visual backdrop - GOAL is to stablilize the structure.	PARTNERSHIP with local ORV groups.
21	Red Ives	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Forest Service/CCC 1930s. SIGNIFICANCE. Listed. CONDITION. Very good.	COST $7,000 - USE as VIS center - GOAL is to rehabilitate and interpret the site.	AUDIENCE will include sightseers and campers.
22	Faset Peak	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Fire Lookouts 1929. SIGNIFICANCE. Eligible. CONDITION. Poor.	COST $3,000 - USE as a visual backdrop - GOAL is to stablilize the structure.	
23	Hughes (2)	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Forest Service 1935. SIGNIFICANCE. Eligible. CONDITION. Very good.	COST $1,000 - USE in the cabin rental program - GOAL is to provide an interpretive sign for the structure.	AUDIENCE will be backcountry hikers.
24	Boat	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Lake Pend Oreille area history.	COST $3,000 - GOAL is to provide interpretation of the lake.	AUDIENCE will be boaters on Lake Pend Oreille.
25	Marble Dam	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Logging 1920s.	COST $1,500 - GOAL is to provide interpretation of the dam.	AUDIENCE will be sightseers and campers.
26	Wildhorse	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Mining and Settlement in the 1860s.	COST $1,000 - GOAL interpretation.	AUDIENCE sightseers.

27	Bear Paw	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Prehistory.	COST $1,500 - GOAL interpretation.	AUDIENCE will be travelers on Highway 2.
28	Marble Creek	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Logging 1920s.	COST $7,000 - GOAL interpretation.	AUDIENCE sightseers.
29	Kalispell	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Fire Lookout 1927.	COST $4,000 - GOAL stabilization.	
30	Auto	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Area history.	COST $1,000 - GOAL interpretation.	AUDIENCE sightseers.
31	Avery Tour	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Logging 1920s.	COST $8,800 - GOAL interpretation.	AUDIENCE sightseers and hikers.
32	Trails	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Forest Service 1905-present.	COST $1,000 - GOAL interpretation.	AUDIENCE hikers.
33	Burke	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Mining 1880s to present.	COST $14,000 - GOAL interpretation.	AUDIENCE sightseers.
34	Magee	HISTORIC CONTEXT. Forest Service 1930s.	COST $1,500 - GOAL interpretation.	AUDIENCE sightseers and campers.

* Indicates first year of multi-year project.

If not otherwise indicated NEPA requirements are covered by catagorical exclusions.

Priority 1

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Mullan Road Historical Area

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is located on Fourth of July Pass on the Fernan Ranger District and at Shoshone Park on the Wallace District

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: An Advisory group is currently working on a development plan for this site. Types of work anticipated are interpretive signs, trail system, and treatment of the existing fence along the with the Mullan Tree. An interpretive sign is also planned for Shoshone Park on the Wallace District.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: Currently this project is included in the Trails Capital Investment projects for Fiscal Year 1988. The site is likely get the highest visitor numbers of any historic site on the Forest due to its location next to Interstate 90. The second location is at Shoshone Park, a well used day picnic ground.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: It is extremely important to fund this project to enable the Forest to participate in Idaho's Centennial celebrations.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: Trail and signing are scheduled for completion by 1989 for the Fourth of July Pass. Signing of the Shoshone Park area would be in 1989. The Lolo National Forest has already signed the St. Regis Pass area of the Road above Shoshone Park.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: The Fernan Ranger District personnel, the Kootenai County Centennial committee, interested private citizens, the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Kootenai County Historic Preservation Committee are currently involved in the project.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The Capital Investment funding includes $3,000.00 for trail construction and $2,500.00 for Interpretive Signing. An additional $1500.00 for signs of Merilite quality or better from cultural resource funds. The second year of the project would include money for the interpretive sign at Shoshone Park $1000.00.

9. HISTORIC CONTEXT/SIGNIFICANCE: The construction of the Mullan Road (1859-62) is a key event in regional history. Before the Mullan Road the area was largely Indian country. After the construction of the road from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton the area rapidly became white dominated. The Fourth of July segment of the trail is the best preserved section in Idaho. The Mullan Tree is the last surviving mile post which were once scattered all along the 364 mile route.

DISTRICT: Fernan DATE: January 1988

Priority 2

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Little Snowy Top Restoration

2. PROJECT LOCATION: Located on top of Little Snowy Top Mountain on the Priest Lake Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The goal of this project is to rehabilitate the Little Snowy Top Lookout for use as a backcountry shelter and scenic attraction. In 1987 the site was stabilized. The proposed work will include installation of cables under the floor and one corner guy wire, installation of a new floor and repair of the subfloor. Replacement of window sills, repair or replacement of broken/repair of loose windows, construction and installation of 5 new windows, remounting new shutters, installation of new siding, installation of lightning protection, installation of new door, stove, stove pipe, roof jack, stain the exterior and paint the interior.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The site was stabilized in 1987 because of an eminent danger that it would collapse.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The stabilization carried out in 1987 was intended to keep the structure from collapsing until it could be rehabilitated. If work is not continued in the near future the value of the 1987 work will be lost.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: The proposed work would be carried out by a crew of volunteers during one week in the summer, approximately nine days total.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: District personnel, the Spokane Mountaineers, Backcountry Horseman of America and individual volunteers will carry out the work.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The materials including siding, flooring, stove, windows, door, paint, stain, nails and hardware are estimated to total $3,000. Transportation of materials and personnel by helicopter is estimated to cost $3,000. Food supplied to the volunteers is estimated to cost $1000. Personnel costs for project coordination are projected to cost $500. The total cost for the project is estimated to cost $7,500. Seven thousand dollars would come from the cultural resource budget and five hundred dollars would come from the Spokane Mountaineers.

9. HISTORIC CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE: The Little Snowy Top Lookout is an early version of the standard Forest Service Lookout "L-4" design. Constructed in 1930, the structure preserves the character of the backcountry fire lookout. The building is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places because of its design and because it is one of a very few remaining of this style and age.

DISTRICT: Priest Lake DATE: January 1988

Priority 3

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Samowen Interpretive Display

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is located at Samowen Campground on the north shore of Lake Pend Oreille on the Sandpoint Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would develop interpretive signs, brochures and slide/tape programs on the history of the Samowen/ Hope Peninsula area and campground. The project would be coordinated with the Bonner County Centennial Committee, the County Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce and local volunteers.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The site is one of the largest and most popular campgrounds on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. There is an active interpretation program in the summer with an interpreter living on site.
The audience for interpretation would be the campers and day use visitors from the surrounding area.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The historic structures built by the Civilian Conservation Corp and the other historical sites in the area offer an opportunity to interpret an number of themes in area history. Nearby sites which may be included in interpretation include the petroglyphs on the east side of the peninsula and evidences of historic homesteading, Kullyspell House and railroad construction. The existing interpretive program and the high level of use at this site provide an excellent base for an effective interpretive project.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: This project would begin in summer 1988 . Scheduled accomplishment dates would be flexible to accommodate the use of volunteers. Final product would be coordinated with the State Centennial in 1990.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: The District Archeologist, the Samowen Campground interpreter, the District Resource Assistant, the Forest Archeologist, the County Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the County Centennial Committee and individual volunteers will be involved in this project.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The funding for this project is projected over three years. Each year the project would concentrate on the interpretation on one or two themes producing a sign panel and brochure and working on the slide/tape program. Each year would be funded at $2000.00. By 1990 the Centennial Year the project would be concluded with three sign panels, three brochures and a slide/tape program covering the history of the area.Additional support will be sought through the County Centennial Commission.

9. HISTORIC CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE: The Samowen campground structures were constructed in the rustic style characteristic of buildings built by the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC). The buildings were completed in 1941 and represent some of the last things the CCC accomplished before being disbanded. The buildings are historically significant because of their architecture and because of their association with the CCC.

DISTRICT: Sandpoint DATE January 12, 1988

Priority 4

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Twin Creek Cabin Stabilization

2. PROJECT LOCATION: S12T43NR5E, Avery Ranger District

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This historic cabin is deteriorating and threatened with structural collapse in the next few years. This project would reroof the building, replace rotted sill logs with cedar or treated logs, repair the floor to keep weather and animals out. This work should preserve the structure for a couple of decades. Opportunity exists to use this cabin as a destination overnight for cross country ski or snowmobile shelter under the cabin rental program. This project does not propose financing to this level of improvement at this time.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: Occasional use by roving adventurers and cross country skiers. Roof, sill logs and floor are rotting and do not keep weather and animals out. Users have chopped off parts of the porch to open the door due to settling.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: Weatherproof building to prevent further deterioration.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE:
May 88, Measure, design and order repair material.
July 88, Schedule district and SO employee work weekend to do roof.
July-August 88 or following FY, install floor and sill logs via force acct

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: Forest Archeologist, Avery District Resource Assistant, St. Joe Snowmobile Club?, SO and District work volunteers.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES:
Roof material-$560, Floor material-$850, Sill logs-$400
Roof labor-$900, Floor labor-$1200, Sill log labor-$1200
Source of funding would be Forest Service.

9. HISTORIC CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE: This cabin is the only remaining structure of the Twin Creek Ranger Station. It was built in 1928 and represents a high degree of craftsmanship in the log work and corners. This is an example of vernacular architecture before architects began to design all of the Forest Service buildings. The cabin is significant because of its association with early backcountry Forest administration and because of its architecture and because of the craftsmanship it exhibits.

DISTRICT Avery DATE February 1988

Priority 5

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: West Fork Cabin Restoration.

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This cabin is located on a branch of West Fork Creek about 20 miles northwest of Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would involve the complete restoration of West Fork Cabin including the replacement of the sill logs, porch supports, door and window shutters.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The cabin is used by Bonners Ferry residents on an informal basis. The cabin is in usable but deteriorated condition with rotten sill logs and porch supports.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The condition of the cabin has deteriorated in the last few years and needs attention in the near future to save the building from more extensive damage.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: This work can be accomplished by volunteers during the summer with about one week of work time depending on the size and skill level of the crew.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: The Rocky Mountain academy has expressed an interest in the helping restore the cabin and could contribute volunteer labor to the project. Other personnel involved in the project would be District personnel and the Forest Archeologist.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The estimated cost of the project is $4000.00 for the materials, project supervision, travel and food.

9. HISTORIC CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE: The West Fork Cabin is a 1929 smoke chasers cabin. It is a good example of backcountry craftsmanship and vernacular architecture. The cabin is historically significant because of its association with early fire protection efforts and because of its architecture.

DISTRICT: Bonners Ferry DATE: Janurary 1988

Priority 6

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Burton Peak Fire Lookout Cabin Stabilization

2. PROJECT LOCATION: The site is located on top of Burton Peak about 8 miles northwest of Bonners Ferry, Idaho on the Bonners Ferry Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would consist of providing the Burton Peak Fire Lookout Cabin with a new roof and making other repairs to prevent further deteriorated of the structure.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The site is in a decayed state and few people visit the site at present.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The structure will very likely collapse if stabilization is not undertaken in the near future.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: This work would need to be done during the summer when snow and other weather conditions allow.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: This would be a good project for the Rocky Mountain Academy or another volunteer group. Others involved include District personnel and the Forest Archeologist.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The estimated cost of the stabilization is about $2000.00.

DISTRICT: Bonners Ferry DATE: January 1988

Priority 7

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Hobo Historical Trail

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is in the Marble Creek drainage about seven mile northeast of Clarkia, Idaho on the St. Maries Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would consist of rerouting and signing approximately one-half mile of trail and develop an interpretive brochure for the Hobo Historical Trail.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The trail has been in use for a number of years and is used by visitors to the area. The trail is steep and the present signing is poor. The trail accesses three sites in decayed but recognizable condition.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The steep trail and poor signing discourages many visitors from using the area.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: Work on this trail could be completed over two field seasons.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: The project would be carried out by District personnel, volunteers, the Forest Archeologist and the Forest Illustrator.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The estimated costs of the project are
Interpretive signing $2000.00
Brochure (prep. and print) $1000.00
Trail Construction (1/2 mile) $2,600.00
Project coordination and transportation $400.00
Total cost is $6000.00 could be spread over two years.

DISTRICT: St.Maries DATE: Janurary 1988

Priority 8

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Line Creek Historical Trail

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is in the Marble Creek Drainage about 5 miles northeast of Clarkia, Idaho on the St.Maries Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would involve the construction and reconstruction of 2.5 miles of trail along former logging road and railroad bed. Approximately 2 miles of brushing and clearing and .5 miles of new trail. The trail would access 10 significant historical sites related to early logging.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The area is not used by the general public. The sites are decayed but are very recognizable.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: This is the most concentrated varied and interesting logging features on the forest. The area is potentially a major interpretive site because it is on a good road, because it has easily developed parking and because it is in the same drainage as other attractions such as Hobo Cedar Grove.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: The work would be carried out over two summer field seasons.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: The work would be carried out by District personnel, the Forest Archeologist, volunteers and the Forest Illustrator.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The estimated costs of the project are

Interpretive signing $4000.00
Clearing and Brushing $400.00
Trail Construction (1/2 mile) $2600.00
Project Coordination and Transportation $500.00
Brochure (prep. and print) $1000.00

The total project cost would be $8,500.00 spread over two years.

DISTRICT: St. Maries DATE: Janurary 1988

Priority 9

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Snyder Guard Station Cabins Restoration

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is located on the Moyie River about 13 miles northeast of Bonners Ferry, Idaho on the Bonners Ferry Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would involve the restoration of two log cabins on the Snyder Guard Station. The Station is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and contains examples of Forest Service architecture from three different periods in Forest Service history.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: Parts of the site are under special use permit and part of the site is used by the Forest Service. The cabins to be restored are not now used and are in a decayed unusable condition.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The cabins will continue to decay and stand unused unless action in taken to replace the decayed sill logs and do other repairs.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: This work could be completed in three days during the summer with a crew of about six to ten workers.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: This project would be a good training workshop for lifting buildings and replacing bottom logs and general maintenance.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: This project carried out by volunteers and people attending a training workshop would cost an estimated $2000.00.

DISTRICT: Bonners Ferry DATE: January 1988

Priority 10

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Vinther/Nelson Cabin Interpretive Signs

2. PROJECT LOCATION: The Vinther/Nelson Cabin is situated on Eight Mile Island in Priest Lake on the Priest Lake Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Vinther/Nelson Cabin is on the National Register of Historic Places. The sleeping porch on the cabin is being refurbished as an interpretive room for the public. The displays would discuss the history of the cabin.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The site is owned by the Forest Service and managed under special use permit as an historic site by the Vinther/Nelson family. The site is gradually adding interpretive signs and being restored to its 1930s appearance. Access is by boat and visitors are directed to the site by a sign on the beach and a brochure available at the District office.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: This is an on-going project that could be greatly enhanced by the addition of professional interpretive signing and a type set descriptive brochure.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: This project would be carried out during the summer as other work permits.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: District personnel, the Forest Illustrator, the Forest Archeologist, the Vinther/Nelson family and private contractors will complete the project.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The cost of project coordination, graphic design, and sign fabrication is estimated to cost $2500.00 for signing and interpretive displays.

DISTRICT: Priest Lake DATE: January 1988

Priority 11

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Old Avery Office Building Interpretive Sign

2. PROJECT LOCATION: Avery Work Center, Avery, Idaho

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would design and install an interpretive sign at the old Ranger's office in Avery. This site is listed on the National Register and has potential for frequent visits in conjuction with tourists visiting the depot, fish pond and other attractions in the town of Avery.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The buildings are currently in use as residences. There is a total lack of interpretation at the site

5. NEED FOR ACTION: Inform the public about the cultural significance of the buildings at the site.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE:

FY88 Design and install sign

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED:

District Resource Forester

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES:

$1000 CULTURAL RESOURCE FUNDS

DISTRICT: Avery DATE: FEB 3, 1988

Priority 12

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Evan's Landing Cabin Stabilization

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is located on the southwestern shore of Lake Pend Oreille on the Sandpoint Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would consist of the stabilization of the Evan's Landing Cabin. This early 1900s homestead cabin is both a visual and a historical feature of the area. The work would include riprap on the eroding shoreline under one corner of the cabin and providing a new roof for the cabin.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The cabin is not in use. The roof needs replacement and the shore needs riprap to prevent any further erosion. The cabin is part of the Evan's Landing Picnic area, a site that is used heavily in the summer by boaters for day and overnight use. The conjunction of the cabin with the recreation site provides an excellent opportunity for future interpretation.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The shore is eroding under the cabin and will eventually undermine the structure. A new roof will retard decay in the wall logs.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: The project would be ideal for volunteer labor and the schedule would be flexible to accommodate the volunteers.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: No arrangements have been made to involve volunteers at this time; however the project would be well suited to local groups such as Rocky Mountain Academy.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The estimated project costs for project coordination, transportation, materials and labor is $4,000.00.

DISTRICT: Sandpoint DATE: January 12,1988

Priority 13

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Luby Bay Guard Station

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is located on the shore of Luby Bay on the west side of Priest Lake.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The project would consist of the general repair of broken and deteriorated portions of the Luby Bay cabin and garage, the logs need to washed and stained inside and out. The site would provide visitor and historical information about Priest Lake as well as a local museum.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The site has been used as residence for Forest Service employees and is presently empty. The condition is run down but repairable. The building also needs to be rewired at an estimated cost of $2500.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The site is in need of rehabilitation to prevent the logs from rotting.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: The work could be completed this summer.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: Local volunteers, the Forest carpenter crew, or a district recreation maintenance crew would do the actual renovation work. The Priest Lake Historical Society has a $10,000 fund that they are willing to use in a partnership with the Forest to manage the site as a VIS center and museum.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: Work at the site is estimated to cost $1500.00. Rewiring would cost $2500.

DISTRICT: Priest Lake DATE: January 1988

Priority 14

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Avery Creek Cabin Restoriation

2. PROJECT LOCATION: T. 50 N., R. 4 E., Sec. 15, NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Floor joist logs should be replaced and the interior refinished to the rustic style. Rodent proof existing voids, clean and fungicide exterior log faces on cabin and garage, then reseal exterior wall logs and treat log ends with copper napthalate.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: Structure condition is fair. The structure has been inhabited intermittently by summer temporaries working on the Wallace District

5. NEED FOR ACTION: Decomposing structural members should be replaced or stabiliaed if possible. Wall logs need to be cleaned, fungicided and sealed.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: Summer of 1988

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: HRP groups

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES:

$2,400.00 for Materials
$2,000.00 for Labor

Funding for materials will be incurred by the Forest Service. The labor will be furnished mainly by HRP groups with planning and site supervision by the Forest Service.

DISTRICT Wallace DATE February 8, 1988

Priority 15

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Bismark Guard Station Barn Preservation

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is located on the north edge of Bismark Meadows about four miles north of the Priest Lake Ranger Station.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would consist of replacing the board gable ends, doors and making minor repairs to the structure. In addition vegetation and dirt will be cleared from the foundation to promote drainage.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The site is not now in use and the District does not have any stock that could use the building. The building is the only structure of its kind on the Forest and is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. It is possible that the structure along with the rest of the buildings at the station could be put under special use permit.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The building is in fair condition but if the repairs are not made it will begin to rapidly deteriorate.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: The work schedule would be part of the summer work for the Forest carpenter crew.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: The Forest carpenter crew would do the work or district recreation maintenance crew (if funding is available).

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The repair of the barn is estimated to cost $1000.00 for material and labor.

DISTRICT: Priest Lake DATE: January 1988

Priority 16

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Roundtop Lookout Building Relocation

2. PROJECT LOCATION: Move Historic Building From T. 44 N., R. 5 E. SEC. 32 TO T. 45 N., R. 4 E. SEC. 11.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: To move the lookout building from the roundtop work center to the Avery Ranger Station at Hoyt Flat to serve as a VIS facility along the St. Joe River corridor.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The work center has been vacant for five years and the building is not utilized. The building is presently in good condition.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The building may be neglected and vandalized if not used. It would bring the history of the area to more people in the new location.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE:

WINTER: Planning, logistics, and site prep. SUMMER: Foundation, move Bldg.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: This project would be ideal for the recreation matching grant program, incooperation with local businesses donating some of the work.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES:

Moving the Building from Roundtop to Hoyt Flat	$4,000
Pour Foundation	$2,500
Restoration of Interior and Interpretation	$3,500
TOTAL COST	$10,000

SOURCE: Recreation matching grants or capital investment.

DISTRICT: Avery DATE January 1988

Priority 17

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Coeur d'Alene River Auto Tour

2. PROJECT LOCATION: Little North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River east of Coeur d'Alene on the Fernan Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would develop an auto tour of logging and homestead historical sites along the Little North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: Sites along the proposed route vary in condition from almost totally destroyed to well preserved.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The book "North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River" points out many of the sites and explains their history. The audience would consist of campers and Forest travelers along the well maintained Coeur d'Alene River road.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: This project would be done as other work allowed during the summer work season.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: District personnel, Burt Russell, the Forest Archeologist and other interested citizens would help carry out the project.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: Cost of signs, brochures and labor is estimated to cost $3000.00.

DISTRICT: Fernan DATE: January 1988

Priority 18

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Idamont Inventory and Interpretation

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is located on Boulder Creek which flows into the Kootenai River about 16 miles up stream from Bonners Ferry, Idaho on the Bonners Ferry Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would involve the inventory, evaluation and interpretation of the Idamont Townsite and graveyard. The site is listed on the Forest visitor maps and the Bonners Ferry Chamber of Commerce wishes to promote visits to the site as a tourist attraction. The area around the townsite has been inventoried. The remaining inventory work consists of recording a large number of features that still exist and completing the background research. A management plan would be written to deal with the preservation of existing features and the appropriate level of interpretation that should be carried out on the site.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The townsite is generally destroyed. The existing features are remnants of buildings and structures related to the mining along Boulder Creek. People have salvaged lumber and taken artifacts from the site in recent years. There is a paved road from Bonners Ferry to Boulder Creek and this has increased the visitation to the area in recent years.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The improved access and increased public visitation to the site have increased the likelihood that important information could be lost if action is not taken in the near future. Stabilization of significant features of the townsite remains and production of an accurate historical record of the site can mitigate the damage now done by visitors and natural dacay.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: This project would take a month of field work and an equal amount of time to write up the inventory results and the management plan.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: The District Archeologist should be given this job as it will require familiarity with the history of the area to accomplish efficiently.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The estimated cost of the project is $3000.00 including inventory and research. Interpretive and prevervation costs would be determined in the management plan for the site.

DISTRICT: Bonners Ferry DATE: January 1988

Priority 19

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Hughes Meadows Cabin Rehabilitation

2. PROJECT LOCATION: The Hughes Meadows Cabin is located northwest of Upper Priest Lake on the Priest Lake Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project includes the general repair of the Hughes Meadows Cabin to bring it up to habitable condition. Work includes repair or replacement of rotten logs and roofing, staining and painting and minor repairs.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The cabin is in deteriorated but usable condition. The water system is contaminated and would need repair before the cabin could be used as a rental. The cabin was recently used by the Grizzly Bear research team.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The cabin is one of the best IPNF cabins for the Cabin Rental Program because of its location on a road close to a proposed wilderness area. Rehabilitation of the cabin at this time would save money by preventing greater deterioration of the cabin in the future.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: Work schedule will be determined when a specific job list is completed.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: Work to be completed by the Forest Carpentry Crew.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: Estimated cost of carpenter crews time, materials, travel and per diem is $1000. Cost to rebuild the spring box and water line is estimated at $1500.

DISTRICT: Priest Lake DATE: January 1988

Priority 20

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Delyle Ridge Fire Lookout Stabilization

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is located on Delyle Ridge about six miles south of Clark Fork, Idaho on the Sandpoint Ranger District. It is accessed by the Delyle Ridge Trail #122.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would consist of providing the Delyle Ridge Lookout cabin with a new roof, new shutters and a new floor. Additional work includes development of a small interepretive sign at the site.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The site is an abandoned fire lookout. Decay and vandalism have damaged the building. It is unlikely the structure will survive for any length of time without some stabilization. The trail is popular with hikers as it provides excellent views of the Clark Fork Valley. The hikers would be an audience for small sign interpreting the Lookout itself.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: It is unlikely the structure will survive for any length of time without some stabilization.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: This project would be ideal for volunteer labor and the schedule would be flexible to accommodate the volunteers.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: No arrangements have been made to involve volunteers at this time.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The new roof and new shutters, labor, transportation, signing and general maintenance of the building is estimated to cost $3200.00.

DISTRICT: Sandpoint DATE: January 12, 1988

Priority 21

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Red Ives Ranger Station Enhancement

2. PROJECT LOCATION: Red Ives Ranger Station, Avery Ranger District

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project is designed to restore the Red Ives Ranger Station office to 1930 era. We would develop an interpretive sign for the lawn in front of the office explaining the historical significance of the site and buildings. Work would involve removing modern improvements, install display cases for historical artifacts, restore office rooms to reflect forest service office style of the era. Much of the furniture, etc. is available on District or on the Forest. Primary costs would be removing carpet, paneling, lighting etc. to restore 1930 appearance. We would also construct a chimney and add a wood stove for heating and atmosphere. Display cases with signs could be added in subsequent years.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The office is used primarily for visitor information services by our Red Ives volunteers and SCSEP person. Office space receives sporadic temporary use. Facility condition is good.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: Lack of need for office facilities at this site provide the opportunity for creating an educational and interesting stop for Red Ives visitors. Red Ives has many current and past fans who stop off to visit the facility and see how things are at the site.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: FY 88- Develop project plan and install wood heat (This would greatly enhance the utility of the building).

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: SO facilities personnel, District Resource Forester, SO Archeologist

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES:
P&M cultural resource appropriation coupled with volunteer labor by SCSEP
regular volunteers will be necessary for most of the work.

Chimney and stove-$2500 installed; plan for interior renovation-$500; interpretive sign-$650 installed; interior renovation-est. $4,000.

DISTRICT: Avery DATE: February 1988

Priority 22

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Faset Peak Lookout Stabilization

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is located on top of Faset Peak about 11 miles east of Bayview, Idaho on the Fernan Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would stabilize the lookout cabin on Faset Peak by replacing the roof and through general building maintenance.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The lookout has been abandoned for a number of years. The Fernan Ranger District put a new metal roof on the structure in about 1980 and vandals shortly thereafter tore it off and stole the roofing. Without the roofing the wall logs are rotting and the floor is wet and rotten.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The decay caused by the missing roof needs to be taken care of in the near future or major replacement work will be needed to preserve the structure.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: This project would be ideal for volunteer labor and the schedule would be flexible to accommodate the volunteers.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: No arrangement have been made to involve volunteers at this time.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The new roof and general maintenance of the building is estimated to cost $2,000 and interpretive signing to cost and additional $1000.00.

DISTRICT: Fernan DATE: January 1988

Priority 23

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Hughes Meadows Cabin Interpretive Sign

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is located in Hughes Meadows northwest of Upper Priest Lake on the Priest Lake Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would consist of the development, design and construction of an interpretive sign for the Hughes Meadows Cabin.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: This project would be in conjunction with the rehabilitation of the cabin for use in the cabin rental program.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The area would be a good location for interpretation being on a road and adjacent a major trailhead.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: The sign would be completed after or in conjunction with the cabin rehabilitation.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: District personnel, the Forest Illustrator, the Forest Archeologist and private contractors would complete the project.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: Coordination, graphic design and sign fabrication is estimated to cost $1000.00. for 3 foot by 4 foot Modulite or equivalent type sign.

DISTRICT: Priest Lake DATE: January 1988

Priority 24

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Sandpoint Ranger District Boat Tour

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This project is a tour of the historic sites around Lake Pend Oreille.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would produce a guide to historical sites around Lake Pend Oreille which are accessible or visible primarily to boaters. The Lake experiences high recreational boat use during the summer season. Several popular Forest Service recreation areas are accessed primarily boat and several of these are associated with interpretable historic sites such as Evans Landing cabin, Maiden Rock etc. Many other sites are visible from the water such as old mining tunnels and tailings.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: Sites along the proposed route vary in condition from almost totally destroyed to well preserved.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The audience would consist of the boaters on Lake Pend Oreille. There is no Forest interpretation directed at this user group at the present time.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: This project would be done as other work allowed.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: District personnel, volunteers, the Forest Archeologist and the Forest Illustrator would be involved in completing this project.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: Cost of this project is estimated to be $1000.00.

DISTRICT: Sandpoint DATE: January 1988

Priority 25

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Marble Creek Splash Dam

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is about 6 miles upstream from the mouth of Marble Creek and about 20 miles southeast of St.Maries, Idaho on the St.Maries Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project involves developing parking and interpretive signing on the overlook at the Camp 7 Splash Dam.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The site is visible from the Marble Creek Road and is viewed by all visitors using this main access route. The site has been blasted by the Fish and Game and erosion has destroyed the superstructure. The dam is still recognizable and a good representative splash dam construction.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The existing parking area is not convenient and the interpretive sign once at the site was destroyed by vandals.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: No work schedule has been proposed.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: District personnel and the Forest Archeologist would complete this project.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The project costs are estimated to be
Parking lot construction $200.00
Interpretive signing $1000.00

DISTRICT: St. Maries DATE: January 1988

Priority 26

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Wildhorse Trail Interpretive Sign

2. PROJECT LOCATION: The location of the sign would be on Gillon Creek about 3 miles southwest of Eastport, Idaho on the Bonners Ferry Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would develop an interpretive sign for the Wildhorse Trail near the Wildhorse Trail Cross Country Ski Trail. An alternate location would be the Robinson Lake Campground.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The trail has been identified north of the ski area but in general the trail has been obliterated.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: This is an opportunity to coordinate the interpretation of this site with the signing put up by the state and by other groups.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: This work could be done when other work allows.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: District personnel, the District Archeologist and the Forest Illustrator should be involved in this project.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: Funding for the planning for and constrction of the interpretive sign is estimated at $1000.00.

DISTRICT: Bonners Ferry DATE: Janurary 1988

Priority 27

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Bear Paw Rock Interpretive Plan and Sign

2. PROJECT LOCATION: The site is located on the east end of the Hope Peninsula on the shore of Lake Pend Oreille.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would develop a plan for the protection and interpretation of the Bear Paw Rock petroglph site. The plan would address the issues of access, development, protection and interpretation of the site. The project would develop an interpretive sign to be located on Highway 200.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The site is presently accessible only by boat or by trespassing through adjacent private lands. People visiting the site are those with prior knowledge of its existence and location. The site has experienced one incident of vandalism in the past.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The site is a unique feature of the Lake. Interpretation has been limited in the past due to concern for potential vandalism. Development of a highway sign would provide an opportunity to interpret the prehistory to the public without directing users to the actual site location. The plan would set future direction for dealing with potential road access, boat dock development and other issues.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: Work would be accomplished in off season .

7. PERSONNEL/ ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: District Archeologist, District Resource Assistant, Idaho State Highways Department.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: Funding for the planning, including salaries is estimated at $1000. Cost of signing is estimated at $500.

DISTRICT: Sandpoint DATE: Jan. 12,1988

Priority 28

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Marble Creek Historical District Interpretation

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This district includes all of the Marble Creek drainage southeast of St.Maries, Idaho.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would develop signing and a brochure for the Marble Creek Historical District.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The district contains over one hundred historical sites and an interpretive plan has already been written for the area. The sites vary in condition. The use of the area is increasing due to improvements in roads and attractions like the Hobo Cedar Grove.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The area is the largest single historical district on the Forest and has the potential to provide a wide variety of recreational experiences related to the viewing of historical sites.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: No work schedule has been defined.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: District personnel, the Forest Archeologist, volunteers, the Interpretive Association, and the Forest Illustrator will be involved in the project.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The signing is estimated to cost $6000.00 and the brochure an additional $1000.00.

DISTRICT: St. Maries DATE: January 1988

Priority 29

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Kalispell Rock Cabin Stabilization

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is located next to Kalispell Rock about seven miles west of Nordman on the Priest Lake Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would consist of the stabilization of the Kalispell Rock Cabin by replacing the sill logs and the roof. In addition an information sign would be developed with information about the man who used the cabin.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The cabin is in an advanced state of decay and cannot be used. The cabin has been a hiking destination for many years for some members of the Spokane Mountaineers.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The cabin is in need of stabilization in the near future or major parts of the cabin will be beyond repair. This site is significant because of the carvings done by the seasonal occupant over a 30 year period. This would be a good location for an interpretive sign as the cabin is located on a fairly high use trail and information about the cabin would deter vandalism.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: This would be a summer volunteer project and would depend on schedule of the volunteers as well as agency personnel.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: Members of the Spokane Mountaineers and other volunteer groups are interested in repairing the cabin. District personnel and the Forest Archeologist would develop the sign.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The cost of the project is estimated to be $3,000.00. Cost for a 3 by 4 sign would be $1000.

DISTRICT: Priest Lake DATE: January 1988

Priority 30

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Sandpoint Ranger District Auto Tours

2. PROJECT LOCATION: The areas involved include Johnson Cr./Lakeview Road area and the Trestle Cr./Lightning Cr. Loop.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would develop an auto tour guide for the Johnson Creek/ Lakeview Road and Trestle Creek/Lightning Creek Loop Road. Material to be developed would provide self-guided tour information pertaining to the history associated with sites found along those routes. This project would reach audiences outside the regular campground interpretation program. Guides would be made available through outlets such as the Chamber of Commerce as well as District offices.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: Sites along the proposed routes vary in condition from almost totally destroyed to well preserved.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The audience would consist of campers and sightseers visiting the District.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: This project would be done as other work allowed during the summer work season.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: District personnel, volunteers, the Forest Archeologist and the Forest Illustrator would carry out the project.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: Cost of brochures and labor is estimated to cost $1000.00.

DISTRICT: Sandpoint DATE: January 1988

Priority 31

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Walking Tour, Early Logging Avery Creek

2. PROJECT LOCATION: T. 50 N., R. 4 E., Sec. 15, NE 1/4 of the NE 1/4, Sec. 14, NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4, and 11, SW 1/4

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Early Logging, Avery Creek. Devlop interpretive pamphlet for a short walking tour pertaining to the 1912 Avery Creek logging chance. A trail would be developed along the stream course with numbered posts referenced to pamphlet. This would offer excellent access from the Avery Creek Picnic Ground and the Avery Creek Cabin.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: Remant log chutes and extraction ways are in fair condition and clearly visible. Logging camp is deteriorated, but clearly delineated examples of work areas are present. No present use.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: Construct interpretive loop trail utilizing existing earthen paths and skid ways. Interpretive signing and guide pamphlet.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: Summer and Fall of 1988

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: HRP groups.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES:

$1,300.00 for materials
$7,000.00 for Planning and Trail Construction
$ 500.00 for Interpretive Pamphlet and Map

Materials and pamphlet would be funded by the Forest Service and possibly by area lumber companies. The labor would be accomplished through HRP groups under Forest Service guidance.

DISTRICT: Wallace DATE: February 8, 1988

Priority 32

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Trails Interpretation

2. PROJECT LOCATION: District-wide

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would include the development of a brochure to inform the public of the history of the Forest trail system and describe the nature and purpose for which many trails were created, eg. fire suppression, administrative site access, Indian trade routes, recreation. The brochure would highlight selected District trails which are best examples of these types of routes and provide a brief interpretation of them. Trails which may be developed as historic trails in the future will be identified.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: Trails selected for interpretation would be those which are maintained for public use on a regular basis.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: Increasing use of trails for recreation provides an audience. Interpretive trails availble on the Forest rarely address the trail system itself as item for historical interpretation.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: Work would be accomplished as time was available and would remain flexible to accomodate volunteers.

7. PERSONNEL/ ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: District archeologist, District recreation personnel, volunteers, Forest illustrator.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: Funding for time and brochure preparation is estimated at $1000.

DISTRICT: Sandpoint DATE: Jan. 12, 1988

Priority 33

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Driving Tour of Mill Sites in the Burke Canyon and South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River

2. PROJECT LOCATION: T.48N., R.5E.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Detailed historical narrative describing the mill placement and photo's on drawings of various mill sites within the tour area. Numbered posts should delineate each view site. The driving tour could be developed in conjunction with the railroad and mining museums in Wallace, Idaho.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: A large portion of the mill sites are represented by foundations and waste rock dumps. The areas are usually abandoned and easily visible from the access roads.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: Each mill site needs a written interpretive plan pertaining to the visible surface features matched to known photographic records. Well documented booklet in conjunction with signed view points.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: Fiscal Years 88 and 89.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: HRP Groups, Wallace Chamber of Commerce, Wallace Mining Museum, Mining Companies, Grants for the Humanities from the State.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES:

$4,000.00 Research and Descriptive Narration
$3,000.00 Initial Matting and Printing
$4,000.00 for Materials
$3,000.00 for Labor

Cost share through local civic groups, mining companies, and the State of Idaho. HRP labor utilized in sign placement. Transportation and guidance furnished by Forest Service.

District WALLACE DATE: FEBRUARY 8, 1988

Priority 34

PROJECT PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. PROJECT NAME: Magee Ranger Station Historic Site Interpretation

2. PROJECT LOCATION: This site is located on the upper end of the Coeur d'Alene River about 20 miles north of Pinehurst, Idaho on the Fernan Ranger District.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would expand the existing interpretation of the site with interpretive signing.

4. PRESENT SITE CONDITION AND USE: The site is on the National Register of Historic Places and is in good condition. The site is used as a residence for the State Fish and Game officers and for the caretaker of the nearby Trail Outdoor Education Camp.

5. NEED FOR ACTION: The area is on the Coeur d'Alene River road and has a large audience for interpretation. The interpretation could help prevent vandalism.

6. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE: Work would be accomplished as funding and time is available.

7. PERSONNEL/ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED: District Personnel, the Forest Illustrator, private contractors, and volunteers would be involved in completing this project. One private citizen is currently compiling a history of the CCC era of the station.

8. ESTIMATED COSTS AND FUNDING SOURCES: The interpretive signing is estimated to cost 1,500.00.

DISTRICT: Fernan DATE: January 1988